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The recent government loan was not popular in a strict sense, but it was very popular with the syndicate that If there is anything else that Mr.

Cleveland can do to prove his unfitness

for the position he occupies he seems

determined to find it. The question whether President Cleveland is better or worse than his party has lost interest since it has been

demonstrated that he has no party.

It must be admitted that the administration has succeeded in giving the financial question temporary precedence of the tariff question, but it has been done at immense cost to the public

It is to the credit of the silver Republican Senators that they compelled their Democratic brethren in the South and Indiana to abandon the free-coinage bill and take steps to prevent the calling of an extra session.

It is not what is called good politics for any party, much less the President and his friends, to make an extra session of Congress necessary. From March 4 until the first Monday in December, the country wants no Congress.

Mr. Cleveland may outlive his present term of office many years, but it is not likely that any future Democratic President will ask him to serve as Secretary of the Treasury. As a negotiator of government loans he is not a success.

If anything could add to the indecency the scramble after Governor Gray's official shoes it would be the hollow resolutions in which G. W. Shanklin and T. Taggart, "chairman of the State central committee," declare their grief at

If George Washington were in public life to-day he would be stigmatized as cold and distant, and, therefore, not the man to be a candidate. Nevertheless, he will be revered as long as the Nation shall live as the man who, more than any one other, laid the foundation of the Republic.

At this distance it seems that ex-Senator Platt, of New York, is laboring under the delusion that no man can be a good Republican official in that State who does not allow him to dictate what he shall do in every particular. Mr. Platt is a good man, but he evidently mistakes his mission.

The attempt of the State supremacy coterie which followed Washington to make it appear that he was an ordinary man has failed. While the names of his detractors are not known to many to-day, the intelligence of the present generation recognizes him as one of the greatest of statesmen and soldiers of the country, as well as one of the purest and most self-sacrificing patriots the world has ever known.

The performance of the Indiana Senators and other Democrats who went to urge Mr. Shanklin as the successor of Governor Gray before his burial was the theme of general comment yesterday, and it was not at all complimentary to the gentlemen who were parties in it. There are those who feel that, as an act of Senators, it is a reflection upon the people of the State as well as an act of disrespect to the memory of the man who has been for a period the leader of the Democratic party more than any other man.

The people of this generation, especially the American people, do not fully appreciate the true greatness of Frederick Douglass. History furnishes but one parallel at all comparable with his career, and that is altogether in his favor. From a time antedating the Christian era the world has enjoyed the wit and wisdom of the fables of Aesop, an Athenian slave. The fables themselves were plagiarized, and they are the au-Douglass, also a slave, became a leader and teacher of men, an orator of worldwide reputation and a factor in the shaping of national destiny. Remote history will accord him a much higher rank among the world's great men than the present generation does.

The Pacific railroad people have offered to pay the principal of their debt to the government to settle the long-standing controversy. The interest already paid is very much more than the principal, but can the government get as much as \$60,000,000 out of the property by any other method? That is the question to be considered. To get control of the property the government would be compelled to purchase the first mortgage bonds, which amount to about \$29,000,000. It is not probable that Congress will ever adopt that policy. The government does not want a transcentinental railway, even if the property were a desirable one without the feeders, which are not covered by the mortgage. The people have become weary of ex-

isting conditions, as all of the schemes of the past fifteen years have resulted in nothing but discussion in Congress. It is no concern of the government or the people that the company will assess its stock 30 per cent. of its face. This may work hardship to some, but it would settle a long-standing contention for which there seems no other solution.

TIATION.

ing for all expenses the original syndi-

cate will make nearly \$5,000,000 on the

transaction, and the subsyndicates will,

also reap quite a harvest. It is evident,

therefore, that the gratification which

treasury officials at Washington are

said to feel over the favor with which

the new loan has been received would

have much better cause if the loan had

not been offered on terms far more fa-

vorable to the syndicate than to the

government. The negotiation was

wretchedly mismanaged on the part of

the government. It is probable the

President expected that Congress would

pass an enabling act authorizing him to

substitute in the bonds the word "gold"

for "coin," thus securing a reduction of

the rate of interest to 3 per cent., and

saving more than \$16,000,000 in interest,

but the event has shown that he was

not justified in taking that risk. The

members of the bond syndicate have

been much closer students of financial

legislation and the temper of the Demo-

cratic party than the President has, and

they probably knew that he was in-

dulging a vain hope when he counted on

remedial legislation of the kind above

indicated. No doubt they laughed

among themselves at the idea of the

President in a transaction of that kind

putting the government in a position

where it might lose and they gain over

\$16,000,000 by the failure of a silver-be-

sotted Congress to make bonds payable

in gold. On their part they had nothing

to lose and much to win, for even if

Congress should enact such legislation

as would reduce the rate of interest to

3 per cent. they would still have a good

thing, while the chances were a hun-

dred to one that the rate of interest

would stand at 4 per cent. In view of

the facts, Senator Sherman's characteri-

zation of the contract as "most faulty

for the United States," and the rate of

interest allowed as "at least improvi-

dent," was very mild. "Within the

next thirty years," said Mr. Sherman,

"we would be able to redeem these

bonds at one-half the rate of interest

we have bound ourselves to pay." Un-

der the circumstances, treasury officials

ought to feel ashamed rather than

pleased at the favor with which the

THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS.

\$3,165,214 of deposits.

year 1894 was \$22,726,140.

The number of open accounts on the 1st of the year was 1,615,178, and the amount

of interest paid depositors during the

To a considerable extent building and

loan associations fill the place in West-

ern States held by savings banks in the

East, and in some respects they are bet-

ter. They are certainly better suited to

the conditions and needs of Western so-

ciety, and, as everybody knows, they

have contributed enormously to the ac-

quisition of homes and property by small

savers. When it comes to a comparison

on this line the Western States show to

advantage. Thus, in 1894, out of 5,838

building and loan associations in

the entire country. Illinois had 669

and Indiana 445, or nearly 20 per

cent. of the whole. Indiana alone

had more than twice as many as

American people, of the enormous accu-WRETCHEDLY MANAGED NEGOmulated wealth in the country, and of the rapidity with which it is being increased. In 1860 the total savings bank Washington dispatches state that treasury officials are highly pleased deposits of the entire country were with the favor with which the new loan \$149,277,504; in 1894 they had increased to is received in London. There would be \$1,739,006,705. The growth of building more cause for their gratification if the and loan associations, which date from loan had not been offered on such terms about 1850, and whose total assets at the last report were \$450,667,594, has been as to make it certain that capitalists at home and abroad would jump at it. equally remarkable. Out of 5,598 local It does not take much knowledge of associations, 5,146 are less than fifteen years of age, and 2,394 are under five finance to see that the syndicate will years of age? Referring to this fact make an enormous profit out of the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States transaction. The bonds, amounting to Commissioner of Labor, says in his last \$62,400,000, bear 4 per cent. interest per annum, payable quarterly, and are to report: "This, in connection with the fact that they have net asssets of over run thirty years. The price paid for \$450,000,000, have made total profits of them by the syndicate was 1041/2, and it more than \$80,000,000, have helped to seclosed out the London allotment at cure probably over 400,000 homes, and are 11114 and the New York allotment at semi-banking institutions, conducted by 1121/4. Yesterday the bonds were held at ordinary men not trained as bankers, 120 in New York, with 1181/2 bid. Allow-

land States, against 445 in Indiana.

tive influence.

but yet have met with remarkably few

losses, shows conclusively the strong

hold which building and loan associa-

tions have taken upon the public." These

in the West and savings banks in the

East are a great incentive to thrift, and

are exerting a wholesome and conserva-

A QUESTION OF HISTORY. A correspondent of the Journal makes a criticism on a statement contained in a recent issue which seems to be verbal rather than substantial. The statement was in an editorial relative to peace negotiations during the civil war. The Journal referred to Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of Sept. 22, 1862, as one "emancipating the slaves, to take effect Jan. 1. 1863." Our correspondent says his recollection of that proclamation is that "It was simply a warning to the slaveholders then in open rebellion that unless they should lay down their arms and resume their allegiance prior to Jan. 1, 1863, he would then issue a proclamation emancipating the slaves," etc. This is a fairly accurate statement of the nature of the first proclamation, and yet it is substantially true, as the Journal stated, that the first proclamation was one of emancipation and that the second one simply gave it effect.

The point of the Journal's statement, which may not have been made quite as exactly as it should have been, was that even after date of the first procla mation above named, that is to say after Mr. Lincoln was fully committed to the policy of emancipating the slaves in States whose owners were in rebellion against the government, he was still willing "to treat for peace on the basis of the abolition of slavery and the restoration of the Union." Of this there is

no doubt. The record proves it clearly. Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, was the last one issued by him on the subject. The abolition of slavery in all parts of the United States was not consummated until the adoption of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, the ratification of which by the requisite number of States was proclaimed by the Secretary of State Dec. 18, 1865.

LPS RUMORED REVOLT.

loan has been received in London. If the President had made a contract by A cablegram from Shanghai, via Lonwhich the syndicate could have made don, states that Li Hung Chang is about \$10,000,000 instead of \$5,000,000 the loan to place himself at the head of a movewould have been still more favorably ment to overthrow the present dynasty in China, and that this action on his part will be the culmination of a conspiracy with the palace officials at Pe-The people of the Western and Central Western States, where building and king which has been going on ever loan associations offer an attractive insince he was deprived of his honors and vestment for small savings, have not offices several months ago. If this is true the movement may prove to be of much practical acquaintance with the great importance, and there are cirperation of savings banks, but in most of the Eastern States they are an imcumstances which lend credibility to the portant feature. Statistics show that in statement. Li Hung Chang is easily 1894 the aggregate deposits in the savthe first statesman in China. General ings banks of the entire country reached Grant pronounced him the greatest man the enormous sum of \$1,739,006,705, and he met during his tour around the world. He is able, liberal, progressive the number of depositors was 4,739,194. and imbued with many of the ideas of The bulk of these were in the Eastern Western civilization. It stands to rea-States. New York led, with 1,585,155 deson that for a long time he must have positors and \$617,089,449 in deposits, and Massachusetts followed, with 1,214,493 been out of sympathy with the unprodepositors and \$399,995,570 in deposits. As gressive and reactionary methods of the the population of Massachusetts by the Chinese government, and particularly last census was 2,238,943, it will be seen disgusted with its imbecility during the that considerably more than half of her present war. The order of the government depriving him of his honors and inhabitants are depositors in savings banks. All the New England States offices because amid the general reign of imbecility he failed to accomplish what show a very large percentage of savings bank depositors to population, but no was expected of him was an act of rank other comes up to Massachusetts. Coningratitude. His past services entitled necticut, with a population of 746,258, him to very different treatment, and it had 335,879 depositors and \$133,967,220 of would not be surprising if the undedeposits. New Hampshire, with a popuserved disgrace and degradation put upon him had turned him against a lation of 376,530, had 169,510 depositors and \$70,616,944 of deposits. Little Rhode government which, at its best estate, Island, with a population of 345,506, had has so little to commend it to one of his liberal and progressive ideas. If it is 130,610 depositors and \$69,053,724 deposits. The great State of Pennsylvania, with true, as stated, that he has started to a population of 5,258,014, considerably Peking for the purpose of striking a more than twice that of Massachusetts. decisive blow for the overthrow of the had 248,244 depositors in savings banks present dynasty it will probably turn and \$66,025,821 in deposits-about oneout that the Emperor has been seized or put out of the way, and that the offififth as many depositors and one-sixth as large deposits as Massachusetts, cers and soldiers of the palace are ready while Indiana, with a population about to co-operate with him in carrying the the same as Massachusetts, had only movement through. Of course, in en-13,967 depositors in savings banks and tering upon such an undertaking Li Hung Chang takes his life in his hands. The superintendent of the banking de-If it succeeds he may do a great work for China in establishing a progressive partment in New York has recently published some statistics of savings government. If it fails he will inevitabanks in that State, somewhat later bly lose his head. But he is seventy-six years old, and may be entirely willing than those above given. They show that on the 1st of January, 1895, the aggreto risk the few remaining years of his thor's only title to fame. Frederick gate deposits in banks of this class in life in an attempt to overthrow a dy-New York was \$643,873,574, and, in addinasty which bars the way to progress tion to their usual dividends, the banks in China, while if he succeeds he may had an aggregate surplus of \$91,574,734. live long enough to create a new China.

THE MODEL PUBLIC MAN.

If Washington's career as a public man could be the prominent theme of the many orators who will speak of him to-day, some timely and excellent suggestions would be made. In the first place, if Washington had consulted what appeared to be his own interests at the time he accepted the command of the continental army, he would have declined. There was no honor which the British government would not have bestowed upon him to have attached him to the British cause. He knew when he accepted the position which made him the official head of the revolt that he practically confiscated his estates and put his head into the ncose of the gallows if the patriot cause should all the New England States together. fail. The chances were that it would Remembering how far every one of fail, and it is not too much to say from these States surpasses Indiana in the a human point of view that it would

amount of savings bank deposits, it is | have failed but for a leader like Washinteresting to note that Maine had only ington. He was moved by a high sense ilding and loan associations; New of the duty which men owe their coun-Hampshire, 17; Vermont, 1; Massachutry. That high sense of duty charactersetts, 115; Rhode Island, 6, and Connectiized his course during the years of his cut 15, making 183 in the six New Engpublic life. He always displayed an unselfish devotion to the public welfare. These figures, incomplete as they are, He conceived more clearly than any convey some idea of the activity of the man of his period the idea of the American Nation as it now is. To lay its foundations in constitutional liberty was

the purpose of his life. Washington's integrity in public affairs was one of his most conspicuous qualities. He had no plans for himself or friends which were inimical to the public good. He tolerated no men of doubtful reputation in public affairs. With great opportunities to add to his fortune he was much poorer in pocket at the end than at the beginning of the war. He was not in public life for what there was in it, but from a sense of duty and a laudable ambition to deserve well of his fellow-citizens. There would be no defaulting State and county officers if men of the Washington type of public integrity were selected. It would not be a fine art to see how much could be got out of the public cash-box for any public service rendered if all public officers should make the public life of Washington an example. There could be no cause for suspicion of men in public life if Washington's public career should be made the model. In short, much of his real greatness and the increasing regard in which he is held proceed from his high devotion to the public welfare and his rare uprightness and integrity.

The Journal reiterates its belief that the appointment to the Mexican mission will not come to this State. Governor Gray was appointed for special reasons and in fulfillment of a political understanding made at Chicago. As the reason for his appointment did not pertain to this State, it is not at all likely that his successor will be an Indiana man, especially as Indiana already has her share of foreign appointments.

A. J. W., Clinton: France was the first government to recognize the Continental Congress of the colonies, which subsequently became the United States, which was done by treaty, Feb. 6, 1778. The national flag, known as the stars and stripes, was adopted by the Continental Congress June 14, 1777.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Ye Editor in Luck. From the Mbwkpa Gazette: "It gives us great pleasure to announce that Rev. Mr. Goodharte, the late American missionary, was in our midst last week."

Too Much for Her. "I can stand a good deal," plaintively said Mrs. Hashcroft. "Any one who runs a boarding house has to. But when they get to flippantly alluding to my house as the Suicide Club, I think they are going a little too far."

Taken Literally. Tommy-Maw, that nasty little Briggs kid sassed me this morning, and I didn't do a thing to him. Mrs. Figg-I am glad, Tommy, to learn that you have exercised the virtue of for-

Danger Now. She-If we women only had the ballot, you would hear no more of these disgraceful election riots. Would you, now? He-That might have been true thirty or forty years ago, but women have changed. They have had a good deal of riot-training at the bargain counters in the past

few years. THE BOND CONTRACT.

Every interest and person handling the new bonds of the United States government make a profit on them except the United States government.—St. Louis Globe Demo-

Grover, the un-American, always looking abroad, never at home, will hold a unique place in our history. He will be for all his successors an awful example of what not do.-New York Recorder (Rep.) We frankly admit that the President held

his hand too long. Indeed, the adminstration has always been open to grave reproach for its belated action on bond sales and never more so than in this recent in-stance.—Boston Herald (Ind.)

No man with a spark of patriotic feelng can control his indignation at the spectacle of a free people prevented by their own representatives from lending directly to the government and compelled to pay tribute to a lot of millionaire bankers.—New It has cost the country a pile of money

enable this administration to make a financial record for itself, but it may be worth the price as a warning example. It is reasonably safe to say that nothing of the sort will ever be permitted to happen again. -New York Tribune (Rep.) The bonds will soon be worth 119 to 120.

They would have sold at a price approximating these figures if they had been offered to the public. Secrecy in such a matter is not only scandalous but expensive. Publicity is the safeguard of free institutions. This should be the last dark-lantern financiering.—New York World.—(Dem.) No argument or exingency can change the blunt fact that Cleveland and Carlisle sold

bonds which the syndicate is able to turn around and sell at once at 112. The more the American people think about this bargain before the next presidential election the madder it will get.—Philadelphia Press (Rep.) Any judgment the people may pronounce on the administration for its peculiar bond contract will not lessen their indignation at the inexcusable conduct of Congress. It ought to have granted relief long ago. It persistently refused to do so and left the

in secret to the syndicate at 1041/2 4 per cent.

President to struggle with the desperate situation as best he could.-New York In-The enormous success of the new loan is the best guarantee that the feeling of insecurity has passed away. . . Uncle Sam got the worst of it, but there has been communicated to business men a spirit of touch and go, a confidence, a morale that will replenish, through increased bus-iness, his depleted coffers.—Cincinnati Com-

Unquestionably it would be best to place all loans with our own people, all things being equal. It is also true that a low price thoughtful man who carefully examines into the condition of affairs must not only approve the sale abroad, but also the bargain made with the great banking houses which look the bonds.—Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.)

ROW ON 'CHANGE.

President Booth Objected to Wearing a Huge Fool's Cap.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 21.-Just after the close on 'change to-day a row broke out which narrowly escaped being serious. By a new rule, the doorkeeper and other employes have been provided with caps. Many members mildly opposed the innovation, and as a joke a huge fool's cap, embellished with lurid colors and ridiculous phrases. was prepared and, in an unsuspecting moment, placed on the head of President Booth as he stood in the pit. His temper rose. He refused to accept an apology from Alex. Smith, the big trader, who put it on, and lively times followed, threatening a general row. Mr. Booth finally withdrew and called a special meeting of the board of directors, before which Mr. Smith was called and, as a result, he will, perhaps, publicly apologize to Mr. Booth from the Exchange rostrum next Saturday.

PLAN FOR FORCING AN EXTRA SES-SION OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

He Is Credited with the Intention of Tacking a Silver Coinage Rider on the Sundry Civil Bill.

HAWAIIAN CABLE ITEM DEAD

KILLED IN THE HOUSE BY AN AL-MOST STRICT PARTY VOTE.

General Sickels's Plea Unheeded-Spirited Debate in the Senate on Indian Sectarian Schools.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-Gossip continues to center about the possibilities of an extra session of Congress. It cannot be too often emphasized that all speculation on such an event, based solely on the failure of the Senate to pass any appropriation bill, will prove disappointing. The Senate is a leisurely body, it is true, but it is capable of extraordinary vigor when pushed. No appropriation bill has ever failed purely for want of time in the Senate. It is well remembered here that on one occasion the Senate entered on consideration of its last appropriation bill on the evening of March 3 and had it passed and out of conference before noon of March 4. It will be recalled in the last Congress that in the last week of that epoch the Senate rushed appropriation bills at the rate of two a day. Hence every inucation of dangerous delay in the passage of an appropriation bill indicates a set purpose to bring about an extra session. Senator Chandler stated to-day, somewhat curiously, too, in view of his speech yesterday, that there was no desire on the part of the Republicans to force an extra session and that there was no danger of one, unless legislation was sought to be added to one of the appropriation bills compelling discussion and opposition by the Republicans He added that he did not regard Mr. Gorman's proposed emergency certificates as coming under that objectionable head, but intimated that there were amendments of that nature to be expected.

In connection with Mr. Chandler's statement, it is important to note that Senator Morgan, the champion of the Nicaragua canal bill, is credited with the intention of introducing a free silver bill as an amendment to the study civil bill, or, if necessary, as a substitute for the German rider. Mr. Morgan's purpose is plain. The enphatic vote by which the House on roll call to-day expressed its opposition to agreeing to the Senate's proposed Hawaiian cable, together with the fact that the Morgan bill for building the canal has absolutely no hope of passage in the House, have induced Mr. Morgan to plan for an extra session in the hope that a Republican House of Representatives will indorse his canal bill and cable project before the English government, which lately displayed a dangerous interest in both the Nicaragua. canal and the Hawaiian Islands, will have time to act. Hence his purpose in adding free silver amendment to the sundry civil bill is simply to invite that endless bate" which he knows both the Peoule licans, sound money men and the administration Democrats in the Senate at once begin.

KILLED BY THE HOUSE.

The Hawaii Cable Proposition B jected by a Vote of 152 to 114. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- The House de voted most of the day to consideration of the Senate amendment to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, appropriating \$500,000 for the construction of a cable to the Hawaiian Islands. Messrs. Ryan, Bartlett and Sickels, Democrats, of New York, spoke in favor of the amendment, which was defeated by a vote of 114 to 152-sixteen Democrats voting for the cable. The bill was then sent to further consideration. The conference report on the bill to provide for the examination and classification of certain lands in the Northern Pacific grant in Montana and Idaho was agreed to, and a short time spent in the consideration of the general deficiency bill, the last of the appropriation bills to be passed by the House. The remainder of the day, after 3:30 o'clock, was devoted to eulogies on the life and public services of the late

Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan. During the debate on the cable item Mr. Hooker of Mississippi, a member of the foreign affairs committee, said that by the terms of this amendment the government was to own, control and operate this Hawaiian cable. Such a proposition had never been made before. Let private enterprise construct this cable if it so desired.

Mr. Storer deprecated making this matter a party question, but said he realized that it was only in this way that the chairman of the committee on foreign affairs hoped to defeat this project. Party lines had been broken in the Senate when this amendment was voted into the bill. He called attention to the necessity for the cable as expressed in two of President Cleveland's messages and the recommendations of Mr. Bayard when he was Secretary of State. That was when there was a Democrat at the head of the State Department, he said. Things were different now, that there was in the State Department a Secretary who rose above or below party accordingly as he was viewed. Still, if the administration was now opposed to this cable the manly thing for resident Cleveland to do would be to ser a message to Congress saying he had changed his mind. In conclusion Mr. Storer said that a submarine cable was now as much a necessary adjunct of the navy as the electric signal which connected the house with the engine room of a bat-

Mr. Draper said he favored this cable as a preliminary step toward the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. Hermann declared that to the Pacific the question of a cable connection Honolulu overshadowed and transcended all others save only that of the con-struction of the Nicaraguan canal. The prople of the Hawalian Islands gave us 90 per cent. of their trade. More of our ships en-tered the port of Honolulu last year than any other port in the world, Liverpool not excepted. Aside from the commercial reasons there were patriotic and political reasons for the construction of this cable.

Mr. Harter thought this cable should be laid by private capital and he understood that private parties had appeared before the committee and had asked for a charter that private parties. the committee and had asked for a charter for this purpose.

Mr. Ryan thought this Democratic House could well afford, in the closing hours of the session, to show its sympathy with merchants desiring to extend our trade by vot-ing an appropriation for the construction of this cable.

Mr. Sickels earnestly supported the cable proposition. He was compelled to appeal from the judgment of the House committee on foreign affairs to that of the Senate committee. As an American he had a platform of his own. He favored annexation. As a Democrat he found his warrant in the policy of Jefferson, who annexed Louisiana, and of Jackson, who annexed Texas. If party lines trammeled him on a question like this he would break asunder as he had done before. There should be no partisanship in Americanism. "Mr. Speaker," Mr. Sickles concluded, "my span of life has not much longer to run, yet I hope to live to see the star of the republic of the Pacific add its tropical splendor to the star of the Western hemisphere." (Loud applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. McCreary closed the debate and in the course of his remarks denied that Mr. Cleveland had ever indorsed a proposition for the construction of a Hawalian cable by the government. He had merely favored the nearly incorporation of a company to lay such Mr. Sickels earnestly supported the cable

the incorporation of a company to lay such The vote was then taken on Mr. Hitt's tion that the House agree to the Senate endment. Mr. Hitt demanded the year

tically a party one. The Republicans and Populists voted for the building of the cable and the Democrats against it. The following Democrats against it. The following Democrats voted for the cable: Bartlett, Caminetti, Cannon of California, Cockrell, English of California, Geary, Harris, Ikirt, Livingston, Maguire, McGann, O'Neill of Missouri, Ryan, Shell, Sickels and Whiting, Without division the House, on motion of Mr. McCreary, nonconcurred in the amendment and a further conference was ordered.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE. The Septarian School Question Discussed at Length.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- The Senate devoted itself to business to-day and would have completed the Indian appropriation bill but for an acrimonious discussion on the sectarian school question. It brought out a wide range debate on the separation of church and State, in the course of which the expressions were general that the government should entirely abandon denominational schools. On an yea and nay vote an exception was made in the case of the Indian school at Hampton, Va., and the Lincoln, at Philadelphia, on the ground that they were not strictly denominational. The sectarian question was still under consideration when the Senate adjourned. During the day two of the Senators-elect from the Carolinas-ex-Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, and Marion Butler, of North Carolina-made their first appearance on the floor and their credentials were presented for the terms beginning March next. The financial question did not come up during the day, except indirectly in a speech by Mr. Allen, opposing an issue of sewer bonds for Washington, D. C., and dealing with recent financial conditions.

There were just sixteen Senators in the chamber when the 11 o'clock session opened to-day and Mr. Wolcott suggested the absence of a quorum. The ilingling of Senate bells hurried the tardy Senators and forty-seven responded to the call for a quorum, two more than the necessary num-

Mr. Turple offered a resolution from the committee on foreign relations expressing the high appreciation of the Senate as to the distinguished honors accorded by the Mexican government on the occasion of the obsequies of the United States minister, Mr. Gray, and directing the Secretary of State to forward copies of resolution to the authorities of Mexico. authorities of Mexico. The resolution was agreed. The House joint resolution was passed for suspension of certain features of the tariff law, au thorizing the transportation of goods through the United States to the free zone of Mexico so long as the Mexican free zone law exists.

"GOING BOND CRAZY." Mr. Allen then indulged in sharp and personal criticism on the financial situation, as an incident to Mr. Harris's resolution for a night session to consider the bill to issue \$7,000,000 sewer bonds for Washington, D. C. "We are going bond crazy." said Mr. Allen. "The President wants bonds, the Secretary of the Treasury wants bonds. Senators on both sides of the chamber want bonds." In the course of his speech Mr.

Alien referred to reports that Mr. Teller and Mr. Vest were Populists and he ex-tended to them a cordial welcome to the Populist ranks.

The income tax question came up next on Mr. Gorman's motion to reconsider the Seaste approval of the conference report on the bill amending the law. Mr. Gorman said a singular feature had crept into this conference report that had not been considered by either house. It changed the it w so as to exempt corporations from furnishing a list of the salaries of employes. Mr. Vest defended the conference changes. The employes had asked for it. Mr. Gorman referred to the remarkable attitude of the other branch of Congress on the question of corporations, and compared the course of the House on the tariff bill with the course of the House conferees now. Mr. Gorman's motion to reconsider th the course of the House on the tariff bill with the course of the House conferees now. Mr. Chandler said this disclosed the seri-ous dangers of conference committees. Leg-islation was enacted which neither branch of Congress had considered. This change was "worked into" a conference report in the interest of great corporations, class of these corporation employes about the halls of Congress to-day laborated to secure the passage of the pooling bill. Undoubtedly this was a class of employes that the great railroad corporations did not wish to report with the list of salaries for their work about Congress. Mr. Vest said the conference had not gone as far as con-ference committees had frequently gone. In 1883 an entire tariff bill was reported from Congress which both houses had pronounce against, and it eventually became a law. After Mr. Vest's statement Mr. Hale said he agreed that the change was good and proper.

On motion of Mr. Vest the motion of Mr.

On motion of Mr. Vest the motion of Mr.

reconsider was laid on the table -yeas, 57; nays, 10. yeas, 57; nays, 10.

The conference report on the pension appropriation bill was agreed to. It retains the provision making \$6 the minimum for pensions. It also retains the repeal of the present law suspending the pensions of persons living outside of the country.

The amendment to the Indian appropriation bill concerning the Cherokee Indians was changed so as to make Jan. 1, 1896, the was changed so as to make Jan. 1, 1896, the time for removing intruders. SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

The sectarian school question came up when the item of Indian schools was reached. Mr. Cockrell explained that the appropriation committee had sought to take out of the bill everything that was Catholic, everything that was Protestant, and thus to separate church from State and eliminate the denominational question. Catholic schools had heretofore been omitted from the bill, and the committee now omitted the Lincoln school, at Philadelphia and the Hampton School, Virginia, because they were Protestant schools. The bill also provided for the government purchase of Indian schools now owned by various

denominations.

Mr. Lodge said the Secretary of the Interior had recommended the gradual abolition of sectarian schools, and the House had carried out this policy. But the Senate committee now tried to include two charitable schools, which were not supported by any church or denomination. It was an effort to obscure the plain policy urged by the Secretary of the Interior to abolish denominational schools. Mr. Hawley urged that in abandoning sectarian there should be no abandonment of Christian teaching in government schools. He would rather have a school run by Jesuits than to have one with no

While Mr. Danie! was urging that no one denomination controlled the board of the Hampton school, Mr. Call asked, "Are they not all Protestants?" said Mr. Daniel, "because this largely a country of Protestants, and there is no reason for disfranchising a very large

class because of that fact."
Mr. Cockrell, chairman of the appropriaions committee, said he was a Protestant of the Protestants, but he would not deny to Catholics what he took for Protestants Seven Catholic schools were stricken out of the House bill and two Protestant hools retained. schools retained.

"Is there any evidence," asked Mr. Quay,
"that these schools are Protestant?"

"Yes, abundant evidence," responded Mr.
Cockrell. "They are in charge of Protestants, just as Catholic schools are in charge
of Catholics." He said at the Lincoln
School, at Philadelphia, a Catholic child
who sought to go to a Catholic Church was
told by a leacher that "Eniscopration."

old by a teacher that "Episcopalian churches were good enough for pup.is. view of the excitement through the country on this question, the committee had decided to make a clean sweep of both schools were no more sectarian that was the West Point and Amapolis academies. Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment specifically authorizing the Indian officers to use \$550,000 of the amounts appropriated use \$550,000 of the amounts appropriated in buying the abandoned schools.

Mr. Teller said there was no warrant for the statement that the present policy of abandoning sectarian schools would eliminate morality and Christianity from the schools. They might not be taught Calvinism, of other denominational doctrines, but a broad Christianity. "And in my opinion," said Mr. Teller, "the world would be better if we had less denomination and more broad Christianity in our churches."

Mr. Callinger read a prepared speech on the separation of church and state.

A yea and nay vote was taken on abandoning the Hampton and Lincoln schools. dening the Hampton and Lincoln schools, which was regarded as somewhat of a test, and the abandonment falled-yeas, 21; nays, 32-as follows: Yeas-Berry, Blackburn, Brice, Cockrell, Coke, Davis, Hansborough, Jones of Arkan-sas, Martin, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morgan,

Palmer, Perkins, Power, Roach, Stewart, Teller Turpic, Vilas, Voorhees and White Nays-Bates, Blanchard, Burrows, Call, Chandler, Clark, Daniel, Dixon, Dubois, Faulkner, Frye, Gullinger, Hawley, Hill, Hoar, Hunton, Kyle, Lodge, McLaurin, Mc-Millan, Manderson, Mantle, Mitchell of Ore-gon, Peffer, Platt, Quay, Ransom, Squire, Walsh, Wilson of Washington and Wolcott

Mr. Lodge offered an amendment for the

schools within the next three years or two years earlier than the House bill proposed. This amendment and others pending were not acted on when the bill was laid aside. At 6 o'clock, after a half hour of parlia-mentary obstruction and roll calls, the Senate took a recess until 8 o'clock to consider the issue of Washington, D. C., The night session was a failure, no quorum peing present. After waiting until 9 o'clock and no quorum appearing the Senate ad-

SAYINGS OF WOMEN

PAPERS AND ADDRESSES OF DELE-GATES TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Advanced Views on Co-Operation of the Sexes in Reforming Mankind and on Industrial Schools.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- The co-operation of the sexes in the work of reforming mankind was discussed in all its phases at the meeting of the National Council of Women to-day. The meeting was quite largely attended and the subject awakened considerable interest among the delegates. A proposition advanced by Mrs. Palmer, that women should agree to work for a lower compensation than that accorded the male sex, was objected to by some of the delegates in their speeches, and the counter proposition that the sexes should work on an equal basis as far as possible, was advocated.

Mrs. Henrietta G. Frank, of Illincia; Fannie Barrier Williams, of Illinois, and Margaret I. D. Sandes, delegate from the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, gave their views and, preceding the opening discussion by members, Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, of the woman's prison in Massachusetts, reviewed the work of women in managing public institutions. She advocated measures of kindness and benevolent, humane treatment for prisoners, rather than corporal punishment.

The afternoon session was devoted to brief reviews or organized work in philanthropy. The progress of Wimodaughsis and its aim and influence were depicted by Mrs. Ruth G. D. Havens, president of the District of Columbia organization. Delegate Minnie J. Snow, of Utah, told of the work of the Young Ladies' Mutual National Improvement Association, and the result of the National .. oman's Relief Society were portrayed by Emeline B. Wells, a Utah delegate.' Margaret Sandes, of Illnois, also read a report of the work of the Dlinois Industrial School for Girls, with which she is prominently identified.

Eight papers and addresses were on the programme for the evening session, which was alloted to the National Woman's Relief Society and the Illinois Industrial School for Girls. Zina D. E. Young, of the Relief Society, presided in the early portion of the evening and addressed the council on the topic "Charity Never Faileth." The first address was "Heredity and Progressionism," by Dr. Eills R. Shipp, of Utah. In times past, she said, this subject had been studied more with respect to stock raising than producing superior children. raising than producing superior children. If the same advanced principles had been applied to the human race a most happy result might have been produced.

Mrs. Sarah A. Kimball, of Utah. had prepared a paper on "The Sixth Sense." It was read by Marilla Daniels, Mrs. Kimball defined the sense, explained the method of its cultivation and claimed for it an important place in the course of higher education. She concluded with a few appreciable words addressed to the councils.

The next paper, prepared by Louisa Green Richards, who was the editor of the Woman's Exponent when that paper was started in Salt Lake City, 1872, was entitled "The Spirit of Reform Reduced to Practice." It was read by Amelia S. Rodgers. Undue expansion of the intellectual powers is, Mrs. Richards asserted, required by the present forms of our schools and colleges, to the neglect and injury of other faculties. Indeed rules are sought to be established in neglect and injury of other faculties. In-deed rules are sought to be established in some instances prohibiting the acceptance of a married woman as a teacher in a public school. "And young women," she said, "who have been found to possess especial adaptabilities as teachers, have even been solicited to sign contracts to the effect been solicited to sign contracts to the effect that they will never marry, but will de-vote their lives to the training of other people's children. What unwarranted dis-regard of divine law. Let a new plan of tuition be mapped out. Let our young men and young women (the former especially, as with them it is most needed, for a wom-an would marry with proper opportunities) be taught and made to understand that life unsanctified by wisely chasen wedded combe taught and made to understand that life unsanctified by wisely chosen wedded companionship, if not wasted, is worthless in comparison to what it might be if more judiciously managed. That while to all general rules there may be honorable exceptions the position of such an exception is not an enviable one." "Forty Years in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake" was the topic chosen by Emily E. Wells, of Utah, in her address to the

over that portion of the evening session devoted to the Illinois Industrial School for over that portion of the evening session devoted to the Illinois Industrial School for Girls. She was one of the members of the board of lady managers of the Columbian exposition. The topic of her address was "Duties Are God's." Louisa Rockwood Wardner, of Indiana, read a paper on "Industrial Schools and Schools of Science." The paper made a plea for a more extended adoption of manual training and the teaching of industrial science in our schools. Forming, the paper asserted, is far better than reforming, and prevention better than cure. She gave a short review of Mary Carpenter's initiative work in the industrial schools and schools of reform established over sixty years ago in Bristol, England. It is estimated that in England over 400,000 have passed through the industrial and graded schools since they were first organized. Over 100,000 have been placed out to trades and domestic service. More than 50,000 have been saved from a life of crime. In one county crime has decreased in forty years over 300 per cent. as a result of this work. esult of this work. result of this work.

The session closed with a paper on the "New Thought and the True Thought for Philanthropy," by Margaret Ray Wickens, of Kansas, a prominent worker in the

of Kansas, a promine Women's Relief Corps. VAGARIE - OF A HERMIT.

Thinks He Is a Second Noah and Is Waiting for a Cataclysm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.-Anchored in the bay is a little old craft, originally a sloop, but now nothing but a hulk without mast or rigging. It is the floating home of Richard Smith, a marine hermit who believes that he is to be a second Noah. He predicts that San Francisco and Oakland will sink into the sea because of their wickedness, and then a few of the select will come to him and be saved from death on his rudderless craft. He believes that he has been inspired to live on the water to avoid the destruction and he is awaiting to preserve the chosen of the order of the Messiah. Smith is seventy years old, with a long grey beard and long grey hair. He wears no covering on head or feet. He is a bachelor and has lived a hermit's life for thirty years. He lives by faith alone and is on the verge of starvation. He could eath plenty of fish from his ark, but would rather die than eat anything of the cakes, beans and potatoes. Her formerly traveled on foot throughout the State, pushing a wheelbarrow filled with religious books which he sold. The latter day Nosh is a firm adherent of most of Count Potaston's teachings.

Health Officer Impeached. MILWAUKEE, Feb. 21 .- The Common Council this evening sustained the charg's against Health Commissioner Kempster and impeached him by a vote of 30 to 11. Dr. Kempster has been on trial before an aldermanic committee for several weeks on charges that he failed to do his duty durcharges that he failed to do his duty during the small-pox epidemic, and the committee found him guilty on ulne specific counts. Dr. Kempster is an insanity expert of national reputation, was formerly at the head of the State Asylum of Oshkosh, was a witness in the Guiteau case, and recently made sanity investigations for this government in Russia.

The Deported Hawaiian Rebels. VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 21.—The deported Mawaitan royalists, Cranstoun, Johnston and Muller, are still here. Muller, who was a prosperous merchant in Honolulu, has been given work by the city, shoveling dirt on the streets, to enable him to leave. Johnston's friends have come to his rescue. The American, Cranstoun, is a guest of United States Corsul Peterson. The men fear that all their property in Honolulu has been selzed by the Hawaiian covernment.